

RESPONSES TO THE QUESTIONS SUBMITTED BY SHAREHOLDER IN ADVANCE OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING TO BE HELD ON 27 APRIL 2026

Bumitama Agri Ltd (the “Company” or “Bumitama”) has received questions from a shareholder and Securities Investors Association (Singapore) (“SIAS”) in advance of the Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) to be held on 27 April 2026 and the Board of Directors of the Company wishes to announce the Company’s responses to the questions as follow:-

Question from a shareholder

1. Can you provide more colour on the impact of the Iran war, Straits of Hormuz blockade and the rise in energy prices on the company? Please explain and elaborate?

The Company’s response is:

Rising energy prices, particularly fuel and fertiliser, do have a direct impact on the Group’s cost base. Based on our historical data, both components accounted for approximately 10% of total production costs on average, and are therefore relatively manageable within our overall cost structure.

From a market perspective, palm oil dynamics differ from the many consumer manufacturing industries, where rising energy costs often compress margins due to limited ability to pass on higher costs. In contrast, palm oil prices tend to be positively correlated with energy prices, as palm oil serves also as a key feedstock in biofuel production. Higher fossil fuel prices generally support increased biodiesel production volume, particularly in major producing countries such as Indonesia and the United States, thereby providing an uplift to palm oil prices.

This is further reflected in the relative pricing of vegetable oils. For instance, the spread between palm oil and US soybean oil — which is strongly supported by US biofuel policies — has widened to more than US\$300 per tonne, compared to around US\$90 per tonne throughout 2025. This has enhanced the relative attractiveness of palm oil in global markets.

In addition, structural demand from the energy sector has increased meaningfully over time. It is estimated that approximately 25% of global palm oil production in 2025 is absorbed by energy-related uses, compared to around 15% a decade ago, underscoring the growing role of biofuels in supporting demand.

Overall, while cost pressures from higher energy prices are present, the Group is supported by the positive linkage between energy markets and palm oil demand, which helps to mitigate the overall impact and, in certain scenarios, may be net supportive to the Group’s performance.

Questions from SIAS

1. As highlighted in his letter to shareholders, the executive chairman and chief executive officer noted that global demand for edible oils in the 2024 to 2025 season exceeded supply growth. Despite production reaching 266.8 million metric tonnes (“MT”) in the twelve months to September 2025¹, stock-to-usage levels declined for the third consecutive year to 12.9%. Increased utilisation of edible oils for biofuel has been a key driver of this tightening market.
 - (i) To what extent have disruptions to diesel supply from Middle East conflicts increased demand for edible oils as an alternative fuel source? Is the group seeing any immediate impact on volumes or pricing? What adjustments have been made to the operations in response to the

¹ according to Oil World

market shocks?

The Company's response is:

Please refer to the explanation provided above, question number 1 from one of our shareholders.

- (ii) Fertiliser application intensity increased to 1.13 MT per hectare in 2025, up from 1.07 MT per hectare. Can management quantify the sensitivity of EBITDA and cash flow to fertiliser price movements or is this not a major consideration given where CPO prices are at the moment?

The Company's response is:

The Company does not typically disclose a fixed sensitivity of EBITDA or cash flow to fertiliser price movements, as cost volatility is actively managed through forward planning and procurement strategies.

In particular, the Group conducts fertiliser tenders well in advance, securing approximately 50% to 60% of its annual requirements ahead of time. For the upcoming year, more than 60% of fertiliser costs have already been locked in, providing a high degree of cost visibility and mitigating near-term price fluctuations.

While fertiliser is an important input, its impact remains manageable within the overall cost structure, of less than 10% (as explained in question number 1 above). The Group continues to prioritise disciplined cost management alongside optimising agronomic practices to sustain above industry average productivity. This approach ensures resilience even amid input cost volatility, irrespective of prevailing crude palm oil ("CPO") price trends.

Under the Indonesian government's biodiesel programme, domestic demand reached 12.43 million MT in 2025 under the B40 mandate. While the proposed B50 mandate has been delayed, it may be introduced in the second half of 2026, subject to technical readiness and policy alignment.

- (iii) How do current and potential biodiesel mandates influence the group's strategic planning, including planting, processing capacity, and capital expenditure timing? How does management assess policy risk when committing long-cycle investments?

The Company's response is:

The Indonesian government's continued commitment to biodiesel mandates, including B40 and the potential introduction of B50, is a constructive development for the industry as it supports incremental domestic demand and provides a degree of downside protection to CPO prices.

As a pure upstream producer, the Group's exposure to biodiesel policies is indirect. Our CPO and Palm Kernel ("PK") are sold to established customers, including refiners located near our operations, and we have not encountered any disruption in offtake as a result of evolving mandate requirements.

From a strategic standpoint, the Group does not calibrate planting decisions or capital expenditure solely based on biodiesel mandates. Instead, these policies are incorporated as part of broader market considerations in our planning assumptions. Our investment approach remains disciplined and guided by internal budgeting frameworks, ensuring that capital allocation, processing capacity expansion, and cost management are aligned with long-term operational priorities rather than short-term policy shifts.

In assessing policy risk, management takes a conservative and long-term view. While the timing and implementation of mandates such as B50 may vary, the structural role of palm oil in Indonesia's energy and food systems provides confidence in sustained demand over time.

Supported by our established operating track record since 1996, we remain focused on strengthening productivity, maintaining cost discipline, and preserving balance sheet flexibility to navigate evolving policy environments.

2. The group operates 17 palm oil mills across three provinces, with a FFB processing capacity of 1,165 tonnes per hour, or an annual FFB throughput of approximately 7 million MT. In 2025, the mills achieved an utilisation of 81%, or 5.65 million MT of FFB.

These fruits were harvested from the group's nucleus and plasma estates, and from independent third-party suppliers.

- (i) To what extent does reliance on third-party FFB suppliers affect the group's cost structure and margins?

The Company's response is:

In FY2025, approximately 39% of the Group's processed FFB was sourced from third-party suppliers, accounting for about 51% of total cost of sales. While third-party FFB carries a direct purchase cost, it remains economically attractive as it enables the Group to optimise its mill utilisation, thereby improving operational efficiency and generating additional profitability through processing margins.

Beyond financial considerations, third-party sourcing also supports the development of sustainable and mutually beneficial relationships with surrounding smallholders and local communities. By providing a consistent and reliable offtake channel, the Group contributes to local economic resilience while securing a flexible and diversified supply of FFB.

Importantly, all third-party procurement is conducted in line with the Group's sustainability commitments. We maintain strict sourcing standards, including traceability and adherence to our NDPE (No Deforestation, No Peat, No Exploitation) principles, to ensure that increased reliance on external supply does not compromise our sustainability objectives or long-term value creation.

- (ii) Does sourcing from third-party suppliers introduce additional risks to traceability, sustainability, and certification standards? What controls are in place to ensure compliance with the group's sustainability commitments?

The Company's response is:

The global trajectory for sustainable palm oil continues to shift toward verified, traceable and deforestation-free supply chains. In export markets such as the EU/UK, RSPO certification and NDPE compliance are increasingly seen as minimum requirements, driven by tightening regulation and strengthened corporate sustainability commitments. While the pace can change over time, expectations around traceability, emissions performance and responsible sourcing are steadily rising. Bumitama views this trend as a strategic opportunity.

Currently, Bumitama is enhancing its preparedness for compliance with the EUDR, particularly in relation to traceability, supplier legality and geo-location requirements. Our traceability programme has shifted its focus to Tier-3 mapping, with 92.5% of processed FFB already linked to exact plot-level polygons, on a trajectory toward 100% traceability by early 2027. This plot-level mapping enables us to verify the precise origin of FFB and assess deforestation risk in line with EUDR expectations. Simultaneously, we are strengthening supplier readiness through geotagging, land legality support and structured engagement with independent smallholders. These steps position Bumitama to meet EUDR requirements, while improving the transparency and resilience of our supply chain.

3. The group reported a 13.4% increase in the average selling price of CPO, rising from IDR12,661 per kg in FY2024 to IDR 14,355 per kg in FY2025. Palm kernel (“PK”) prices increased more sharply, from IDR 7,565 per kg to IDR 12,093 per kg, supported by strong demand for lauric oil-based consumer products.

The PK to CPO price ratio has remained elevated. While CPO remains the core revenue driver, the stronger pricing in palm kernel has provided a meaningful uplift to margins.

- (i) How does management assess the sustainability of current palm kernel pricing? What are the key demand and supply factors that could drive normalisation?

The Company’s response is:

PK prices averaged IDR12,093 per kg in FY2025, a record high for the Group, with the PK-to-CPO price ratio reaching approximately 84%, the highest level in the past eight years. This strength has been supported by the sustained premium in lauric oils, which have a distinct fatty acid composition and are less substitutable than other vegetable oils across key applications.

On the supply side, global production of PK and copra have remained largely stagnant at around 24–25 million tonnes since 2022, reflecting limited expansion in the mature areas of oil palm and coconut trees. This contrasts with other oilseeds, where the area planted has expanded by an estimated 24 million hectares over the past five years.

The recent acceleration in lauric oil prices, particularly since April 2025, has been driven by a worsening supply deficit, notably from key producers such as the Philippines and Indonesia.

While some normalisation may occur if supply conditions improve, management expects PK prices to remain relatively well supported over the medium term, underpinned by structurally constrained supply and resilient demand.

- (ii) More broadly, how does the group manage price risk? Does management utilize forward physical contracts or commodity futures when appropriate, and what proportion of sales in 2025 was transacted on a spot basis versus forward terms?

The Company’s response is:

The Group manages price risk through a disciplined and selective forward sales strategy, rather than active hedging using financial derivatives. We do not typically utilise commodity futures and instead rely on physical forward contracts where appropriate.

As part of our internal policy, forward sales are capped at a maximum of 40% of nucleus CPO production and for a maximum of six-months period. This ensures a balanced approach, providing some level of price visibility while retaining sufficient exposure to spot market movements.

In 2025, the Group did not enter forward contracts as forward pricing was not considered sufficiently attractive relative to prevailing spot levels. As such, the sales during the year were conducted on a spot basis.

Overall, this approach allows the Group to remain disciplined and opportunistic, balancing downside protection with participation in favourable price environments.

By Order of the Board

Lim Gunawan Hariyanto
Executive Chairman & CEO

22 April 2026